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Tuition Hiked \$200 for Next Year

The Hope College Board of Trustees has approved a tuition increase of \$200 beginning with the school year 1969-70, announced Clarence Handlogten, Treasurer and Director of Business Affairs, in a letter to parents of Hope students, dated Nov. 1.

"INFLATION HAS COME upon us in staggering proportions," said Mr. Handlogten's letter. "This fact coupled with our need to strive for new understanding of new problems has placed on us a financial demand that exceeds our present revenues."

The present tuition rate is \$1,250 per year, and the total cost of tuition, room and board is \$2,150. The increase will bring tuition to \$1,450 per year and the tuition, room and board total to \$2,350.

THE BASIC COST of a Hope College education has risen \$600 in four years. This new increase is the fourth in four years. The cost of room and board was increased by \$100 at the beginning of 1966. Tuition was increased by \$100 at the beginning of the 1967 school year and \$200 at the beginning of this year.

"There really was no other decision we could live with," said President Calvin A. VanderWerf. "I regret that this has been necessary. Responsibly, I don't think there is any other decision the Board could have made."

The President said that the Board approved a total increase of \$200 in college fees and left it to the Administration to decide how the increase would be divided among room, board and tuition.

President VanderWerf said that the Administration decided to

make the total increase in the form of tuition because it felt that was the "fairest" method.

MR. HANDLOGTEN'S letter announced that the Board has "approved a substantial increase in aid to students eligible for assistance."

"We trust that no student will be denied the excellent education Hope College affords because of lack of funds," the letter further stated.

"**IT IS NOT** a pleasant task to make this announcement but we do so without apology because we know of no institution where more is achieved with an educational dollar," the letter continued.

Hope has always ranked favorably with other liberal arts institutions in tuition, room and board costs, President VanderWerf pointed out.

HOPE HAS THE lowest costs of any of the 12-member Great Lakes Colleges Association schools during the 1968-69 academic year.

Compared to Hope's \$2,100 costs for the 1968-69 academic year are Oberlin College \$3,080, Kenyon College \$3,000, Antioch College \$2,828, Earlham College \$2,775, DePauw University \$2,750, College of Wooster \$2,700, Ohio Wesleyan University \$2,800, Denison University \$2,650, Albion College \$2,600, Wabash College \$2,550 and Kalamazoo College \$2,340.

ALBION COLLEGE has already announced a \$400 increase in basic fees for next year. Many if not all the other GLCA schools are expected to follow suit, said Dean for Academic Affairs Morrette Rider.

HOPE COLLEGE anchor HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

81st ANNIVERSARY — 9

Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

November 8, 1968

Replies to Coalition

AAB Cites 'Community' Aims

The Administrative Affairs Board at its meeting last Monday discussed demands for a statement concerning the cross burning and hanging of a sheet with provocative phrases which occurred one month ago.

It also passed motions setting qualifications for student members of student-faculty committees and barring students from the Admissions Review Subcommittee.

In a statement prepared later in the week, the Board, "in regard to demands made by the 'Black Coalition' about recent overt incidents of discrimination, made the following observations:

"**THE RECENTLY** instituted committee structure of the College community has brought about opportunity for a united effort on the part of students, faculty and administrators to govern and conduct the affairs of the community.

"It follows logically that the statements which are made by the community's Boards are representative of the community as a whole — faculty, Administration and student body included.

"Therefore, the Administrative Affairs Board points out that the Campus Life Board statement regarding these 'reprehensible' incidents speaks for the entire campus community."

(ON OCT. 15, the Campus Life Board issued a statement which called these acts "destructive to a sense of community," "clandestine" and "destructive of the

unique nature of an educational institution.").

The statement continued, "unlawful and uncivilized actions by unknown individuals call not for reprisals against a community of the innocent, but for swift and sure apprehension and conviction of the guilty.

"We prefer not to issue statements which castigate, indict or place under suspicion the innocent en masse as a way of condemning the few.

"**THE RESPONSIBILITY** of the Administration, we feel, is to discover the person or persons involved in, and their motives for, the recent incidents. This the Administration has attempted to do from the outset and is now attempting to do, with all the resources at its command.

"We can assure all members of the Black Coalition that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Hope community are as horrified by the recent incidents as are they and we."

The demand for the statement appeared in the column "Black and Beautiful" written by Bob

Blanton, which was printed in last week's issue of the anchor.

IN OTHER action, the Board decided that any student in good standing, i.e., not on academic or social probation, at Hope is eligible for membership on the College's standing committees and boards.

"Anyone who is involved in shaping the direction of the College should be able to demonstrate that he is effective in his primary role at the College—that of being a scholar," said Dr. John Hollenbach.

Dean of Student Affairs Robert De Young pointed out, however, that any student who abides by the rules of the College and who maintains an academic record which is adequate to keep him at Hope is considered a student in good standing and is not distinguished from any other student.

ANYONE WHO is a student in good standing, the Dean continued, should therefore have all the rights of any other student, including participation in government. "We must be consistent in

(Continued on page 7)

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, Heart Surgeon, To Talk

Professor Christiaan Barnard, M.D., the surgeon who performed the first successful heart transplant operation, will address an all-college convocation on Nov. 23 at 10:30 a.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel.

At that time he will be awarded an honorary Sc.D. from Hope College, according to President Calvin A. VanderWerf.

AFTER THE convocation there will be a luncheon in his honor in Phelps Hall for invited students, local businessmen and members of the medical profession.

Professor Barnard, son of a Dutch Reformed minister, was born in South Africa and earned his M.D. from the University of Cape Town Medical School in 1953.

After serving on the staff of that institution as a research fellow in surgery for two years, he came to the United States and entered the University of Minnesota Medical School. He received his Ph.D. in 1957.

WHILE IN THE United States, Professor Barnard's area of concentration was gastrointestinal pathology.

But his attention soon turned to the field of heart surgery, which was just opening up at the time. The University of Minnesota Medical School was a leader in the development of the field, and Professor Barnard performed his first heart operation while at Minnesota.



PROF. CHRISTIAAN BARNARD

He returned to the University of Cape Town Medical School in 1958 to become director of surgical research. In 1960 he attracted international attention by transplanting a second head onto a dog.

MOST OF HIS work, however, centered on major heart surgery, particularly the replacement of diseased heart valves. But he soon realized that "even with the ability to do this we would never be able to treat certain heart conditions." This realization led to the first successful transplanting of a human heart on Dec. 2, 1967.

Moms and Dads Welcomed

Nykerk Highlights Parents Weekend

Hope College plays host to the parents of its students today and tomorrow during the annual Parents' Weekend.

The activities begin tonight at 8 with a panel discussion in Winants Auditorium on the topic "Issues and Answers: Hope, 1968."

Participating will be Chaplain William Hillegonds, Assistant Chaplain Samuel Williams, Dean of Student Affairs Robert De Young, Associate Dean of Students Jeannette Sprik, and students Walt Reed and Mark VanderLaan.

PARENTS WILL BE able to confer with faculty members from 9 a.m. until noon tomorrow. Open houses will be held in all residence halls from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m.

After the game there will be a reception in the President's home at which parents can meet President and Mrs. Calvin VanderWerf and the faculty. A buffet dinner for parents and students will be held in Phelps Dining Hall from 4 p.m. until 6:30 p.m.

THE HIGHLIGHT of the weekend will be the Nykerk Cup Competition, which will be held at 8 p.m. in the Civic Center.

The sophomore class, competing against a determined fresh-

man class, will endeavor to retain the coveted Cup. They will present "Velvet Shoes" as their choral selection, directed by Diana Williams. Assistant director is Linda Dethmers and accompanist is Lynn Jones.

THE SOPHOMORE PLAY, an adaptation of the "Wizard of Oz," is directed by senior Barb Timmer. Members of the cast are Sandy Link, Dorothy; Sally Korstange, scarecrow; Sharon Tucker, lion; Ginny Mrizek, wizard and Nancy Schellenberg, tinman.

Orator for the Class of '71 is Fran Hooper, coached by senior Ann Slaughter.

The freshmen, eager to possess the Cup, will sing "Nancy Hanks," directed by Carol Wilterdink. Assistant director for the choir is freshman Nancy Peterson.

"**EARLY FROST**," WITH a cast of five, is the play for the freshmen. Cast members are Maggie Beretz, Gayle Puite, Jessica Serrine, Karen Kent and Myra Baas. Jill Risser and Diane Parker are co-directors of the play, assisted by freshman Sue Amptman.

Orator for the freshman class is Barb DeHaan. She is coached by junior Ginnie Slater.

Hope vs. Albion Red Cross Bout Starts Thursday

The annual Blood Drive sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega will be held Thursday from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in Carnegie Gymnasium. The local Red Cross will collect the blood.

According to Paul Steketee, chairman of the drive, 192 students have already registered to give blood. This is approximately the same number as last year. This year, however, men and women are giving blood equally.

Any coeds who have free hours Thursday and who would like to help the Red Cross ladies are asked to call Steketee at Kollen Hall.

Giving blood takes about a half-hour, Steketee said.

The actual procedure of giving blood takes about 15 minutes.

As in the past, the drive will be held in competition with Albion College. Albion has won the competition for the last five years.



NYKERK GUITARS—Freshmen Carolyn Law, Dorinda Kelsey and Joy Schrotenboer (left to right) practice for Nykerk competition against sophomore women tomorrow night. Miss Law will be a soloist on the guitar.

Phone Saugatuck UL 7-2162 or Grand Haven 842-3510 for Reservations

Marijuana Is an Agent of Mind Alteration

By Tim Liggett
anchor Reporter

The American public has come to know only one facet of drugs: their harmful effects. In truth, however, drugs are simply agents for mind alteration, that is, changes in the state of mind for varying periods of time.

There are 11 classes of drugs, including alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, narcotics and sedatives. Included in this list are drugs which are accepted by most people as part of everyday life. No one stiff-

fens at the thought of cigarettes, coffee or a few drinks. Yet all act as mind alteration factors.

BUT WHEN one speaks of marijuana or stronger narcotics, there suddenly is a reaction.

There is a similarity between the effects of marijuana and alcohol upon the human being. In an article printed by the National Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Joel Fort has presented a series of comparisons between these two drugs.

According to Dr. Fort, the medical uses of alcohol are very rare, while marijuana can be used for

the treatment of depression, tension, sexual maladjustment and narcotic addiction.

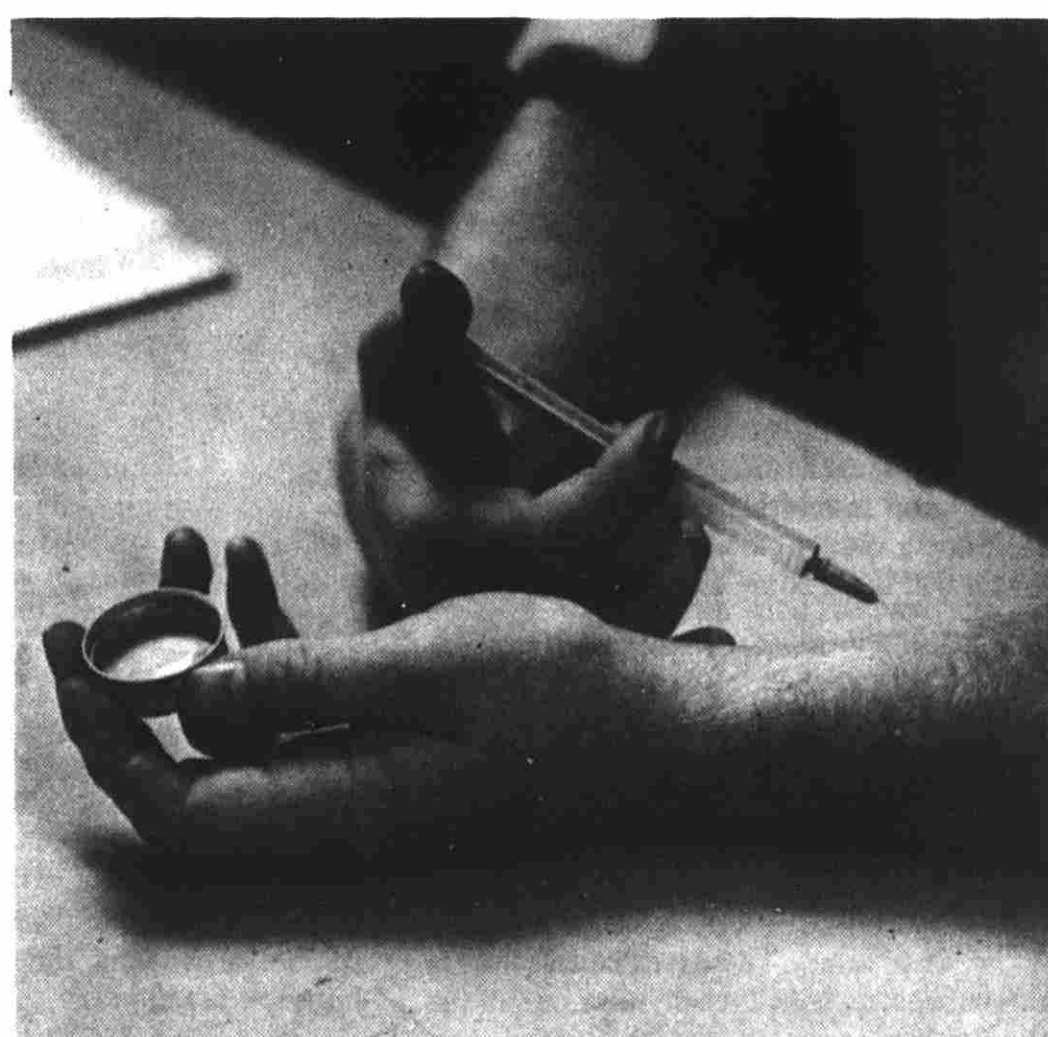
In addition, the potentiality for psychological dependence upon alcohol is high, but only moderate with marijuana. There is also a great chance that ever-increasing dosages of alcohol will be needed by the user, while the chance of an increasing need for marijuana is not as great.

ALTHOUGH SOCIETY prescribes the minimum age at which one may legally drink, there are no other restrictions on the consumption of alcohol. The use and sale of marijuana, on the other hand, are severely punished. But the effects of alcohol seem to be more dangerous than the effects of marijuana.

A recent story in the Kalamazoo College student newspaper, the "Index," stated that, while the excessive use of marijuana is dangerous, "unquestionably marijuana and alcohol serve much the same purpose. It is therefore hypocritical and self-righteous to a degree only middle class America can constantly maintain to brand the marijuana user as an evil menace to society who should be put behind bars."

The conclusion of a study by the World Health Organization on marijuana was that there was no "physical dependence" on the drug. The greatest danger generally associated with marijuana is that users tend to escalate to "more harmful drugs."

YET THE "Index" report refers to a study conducted by the "British Journal of Addiction" in



DRUG INJECTION—A drug addict prepares to give himself an injection of an addictive drug.

1967 which stated, "marijuana is taken by many young people, and the great majority smoke reefer without escalating to heroin or cocaine. Statements that they mainly go on to heroin and cocaine are exaggerated and give rise to misconceptions."

Although there are no direct addictive effects connected with the use of marijuana, this does not exclude the possibility that users will not move on to other drugs. This escalation, however, would seem to be due to association with other drug users.

ANOTHER BULLETIN by the World Health Organization states, "abuse of cannabis (marijuana) facilitates the association with social groups and subcultures involved with more dangerous drugs such as opiates and barbiturates. Transition to the use of such drugs would be the consequence of this association rather than an inherent effect of cannabis. The harm to society derived from abuse of cannabis rests in the economic consequences of the impairment of the individual's social function and his enhanced proneness to asocial and anti-social behavior."

It becomes important to view the motives of the person who decides to experience these drugs, especially marijuana, in the light of what is known of their effects.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Kenneth Keniston, associate professor of psychiatry at Yale University School of Medicine, there seems to be, in the eyes of some, a feeling that experiencing marijuana will give some meaning to life.

Dr. Keniston says, "for such is the cultism and propaganda that surrounds drugs, especially in the hallucinogens, that many students have come to feel the states induced by these drugs will automatically produce a revelation

of life's meaning, or at least an experience which itself will be highly significant and illuminating."

Still others are looking for an escape route, said Dr. Keniston. They are searching for some way to forget about the everyday problems, and some find the answer in experimenting with drugs. But most young people who try drugs are aware of what is involved, he said.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Keniston, "Student drug users are, as a group, extremely knowledgeable about the possible bad effects of drug use. . . They will argue—with considerable validity—that society does not prohibit the use of other psychoactive compounds (e.g., alcohol, tobacco) which in many ways are far more important than many of the hallucinogens or amphetamines. . . It is a matter of how one chooses to live one's life, how one hopes to seek experience, where and how one searches for meaning."

Dr. Keniston states, "In the long run, then, those of us who are critical of student drug abuse must demonstrate to our students that there are better and more lasting ways to experience the fullness, the depth, the variety and the richness of life than that of ingesting psychoactive chemicals."

History Faculty Will Discuss Graduate Study

The history department faculty will discuss graduate study in history with all interested students Tuesday at 5:15 p.m. in Phelps Conference Room.

Students wishing to participate should go through the Saga dinner line and then go to the conference room.

Carousel Merry-Go-Round

dancing to

The Storybook Crew

FRIDAY, NOV. 15

9:00 — 12:30 P.M.

At Carousel Mt. Lodge

Tickets: Nov. 11 — 15

Van Raalte Lobby

\$1.00 Admission

50c Transportation

Refreshments Available

To: Presidents of All Student Organizations

- Departmental & Professional
- Honorary Organization
- Publication & Communication
- Religious Organization
- Residence Hall
- Service Organization
- Social Fraternity
- Social Sorority
- Student Activity or Interest
- Student Government

You are required to register your organization for the 1968-69 school year by Nov. 15, 1968.

Pick up registration forms in the Student Activities Office, Van Raalte 106.

Review of the News

By Harold Kamm

New York

One of the most hotly contested Presidential elections of the twentieth century came to an end this week and Richard M. Nixon has unofficially been designated President-elect.

The election of former Vice President Nixon is the first time in this century that a presidential candidate, once defeated, has come back victorious.

The Republican candidate captured 287 electoral votes, including the important states of California, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, as well as carrying every state west of Texas except Washington. Vice President Hubert Humphrey carried the vote-rich states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Texas. He won a total of 166 electoral votes.

American Independent Party candidate George Wallace failed to capture any states outside of the deep south as he received 45 electoral votes.

The popular vote tally, however, was considerably closer than the electoral vote, as President-elect Nixon received 29.

73 million votes for 43 percent of the total, Vice President Humphrey received 29.68 million votes—also 43 percent of the total, and former Gov. George Wallace received 9.29 million votes for 13 percent of the national total.

Republicans whittled down, but failed to overcome, the Democrats' substantial lead in the U.S. Senate.

Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Charles Mathias of Maryland, Edward Gurney of Florida, William Saxbe of Ohio and Robert Packman of Oregon defeated their Democratic opponents for seats previously held by Democrats. Democrats Alan Cranston of California and Harold Hughes of Iowa defeated their Republican opponents for seats previously held by Republicans. The Republicans thus had a net gain of five seats, and the line-up of U.S. Senators will be 58 Democrats to 42 Republicans.

In the House of Representatives, Republicans and Democrats remained in essentially the same situation as the 90th Congress, with the Republicans gaining a total of four seats.

The new House will have 244 Democrats to 191 Republicans.

Republicans continued to show gains in the state houses as they wrested at least six governorships from the Democrats to roll up the largest state house majority for the party in 14 years. The new lineup will be 31 Republicans to 19 Democrats.

Washington, D.C.

In the final days of the election campaign, at a point when the rumors of a bombing halt had begun to recede, President Lyndon Johnson ordered a total halt to U.S. air raids on North Vietnam. The President also announced that the Saigon government and the Vietcong would be brought into broadened and "intensive" peace talks in Paris that were to begin this past Wednesday.

United States and Hanoi envoys met secretly after South Vietnamese President Thieu announced his government's refusal to send representatives to talks in Paris if the Vietcong participate as a separate political group. After their meeting it was announced that the talks were indefinitely postponed because of Saigon's refusal to participate.

anchor editorials

On The Increase

ONE YEAR AGO, it was announced that tuition for the present school year would be increased by \$200. Now the same announcement is made concerning next year.

For the second consecutive year, we will voice our disappointment over the decision. A college education is difficult to finance for most students at the present tuition level. The increase will certainly make this more difficult for everyone, and impossible for some. How much this will affect the nature of Hope's student body is uncertain, but that it will have some effect is almost undeniable.

But, again we must add that we see the necessity for the increase. Costs are increasing for the College as well as for its students. And in the era of state-supported colleges, the private institution has a particularly difficult task. The tuition at Hope College is still at a reasonable level when compared to the costs at other institutions.

HOPE COLLEGE OFFERS a unique education which gives excellent preparation of its students as scholars and as persons. For this, a price must be paid. In this light, an extra \$200 is not too much to ask.

On Nixon's Challenge

THE VOTES ARE nearly all tallied and the election of Richard Nixon is assured. The American electorate has chosen its next President by one of the narrowest margins in election history, and that fact alone carries much significance.

Mr. Nixon will be a minority President; he will enter the White House knowing that 57 percent of the American electorate preferred another candidate. He will have to work with a congress controlled by the Democratic Party. These are especially burdensome in light of the massive national problems for which President Nixon must begin to find solutions.

The election revealed that the American people are very uncertain about the type of solution that the nation's problems demand. The Nixon-Humphrey vote showed that neither Presidential candidate had programs which could earn the solid support of the voters. Senatorial elections witnessed the voters returning some Vietnam doves and defeating others. Indecision over the course to follow in the cities was vividly demonstrated by the landslide election of men as diametrically opposed as Jacob Javits and Herman Talmadge.

IN HIS INDECISION, the American voter tended to follow the pattern established by previous elections. Relying heavily on traditional party affili-

ation, the voter gave the northeast to the Democrats, the midwest and west to the Republicans, and the deep south to the handiest reactionary.

Mr. Nixon's victory was achieved simply by picking up a few thousand more votes in key swing states than he was able to do in 1960 against John Kennedy and by carrying all the southern border states with the aid of Spiro Agnew. The election could very easily have gone the other way.

MR. NIXON'S CHALLENGE is clear. In the next four years he must put an end to the war in Vietnam or face sure rejection in 1972. Progress in the cities must also be made, progress across the wide spectrum of American problems.

Perhaps Mr. Nixon will succeed in this administration. Perhaps he will heal some of the problems of disunity and discontent. Perhaps, despite his minority election and an opposition congress, he can end some of the doubt and indecision concerning the course which our foreign and domestic policy should follow.

We hope so. America cannot indefinitely continue dangerously divided on the war and the urban crisis. We need a little light in the gathering darkness of this decade.

Readers Speak Out

Dear Editor . . .

To the Editor,

One of the reasons that I chose Hope as my college was its complete lack of racism. I thought that, as a Christian college, it would allow me to study without all the stupid ranting and raving by bigoted people that seems to be the main course on so many campuses across our nation.

NOW I FIND that I, too, am being called a bigot, a racist and probably a lot of other things by people who, through no fault of their own, have a different coloration of skin.

I have known Bob Blanton for over a year at Hope and have always considered him my friend. Now, because my skin is a few shades lighter, I am being stereotyped by him as a racist. He wants me to look upon him as an equal and I would appreciate a like consideration by him.

I DON'T LIVE on the campus, but I believe that I know the general consensus of thought. I have yet to hear anything bad said about any of our black students. In fact, they are hardly ever mentioned, one way or the other. This does not mean that they are being ignored, but simply that there has been no reason (in the past) to discuss them.

I have long felt that a lot of the racial hatred, such as is now being generated by Bob Blanton, is being generated by the black as well as the white. If there are any racial disturbances on our campus, they will be brought on by the very people who will be the first to scream discrimination.

I WOULD LIKE to address this final statement to all the black people at Hope, and especially to Bob Blanton:

The white coalition can no longer face the fact that we are being discriminated against by our black brothers. Almost everything your race has asked for has been given to you because we, the whites, are ashamed before our God for the way you have been treated in the past. But what is past is past. I can not blame you

for feeling as you do, but a second mistake will not correct the first one.

THE TIME IS NOW!!! Face up to the fact that you are no better than we are! Face up to your responsibilities as Christians and accept the friendship and equality that we offer. If you came to Hope for an education, then get it! If you came to join in race riots, then go elsewhere, because we do not want to fight! I repeat—accept the friendship and equality that we offer. We, the whites, can not wait much longer for our equality. If you will remove the hatred from your hearts, you will find that we have none in ours. If you search long enough, you will find what you want to find. So what are you looking for? Hatred. . . . or brotherly love?

Jerry W. Dill

Dear Editor:

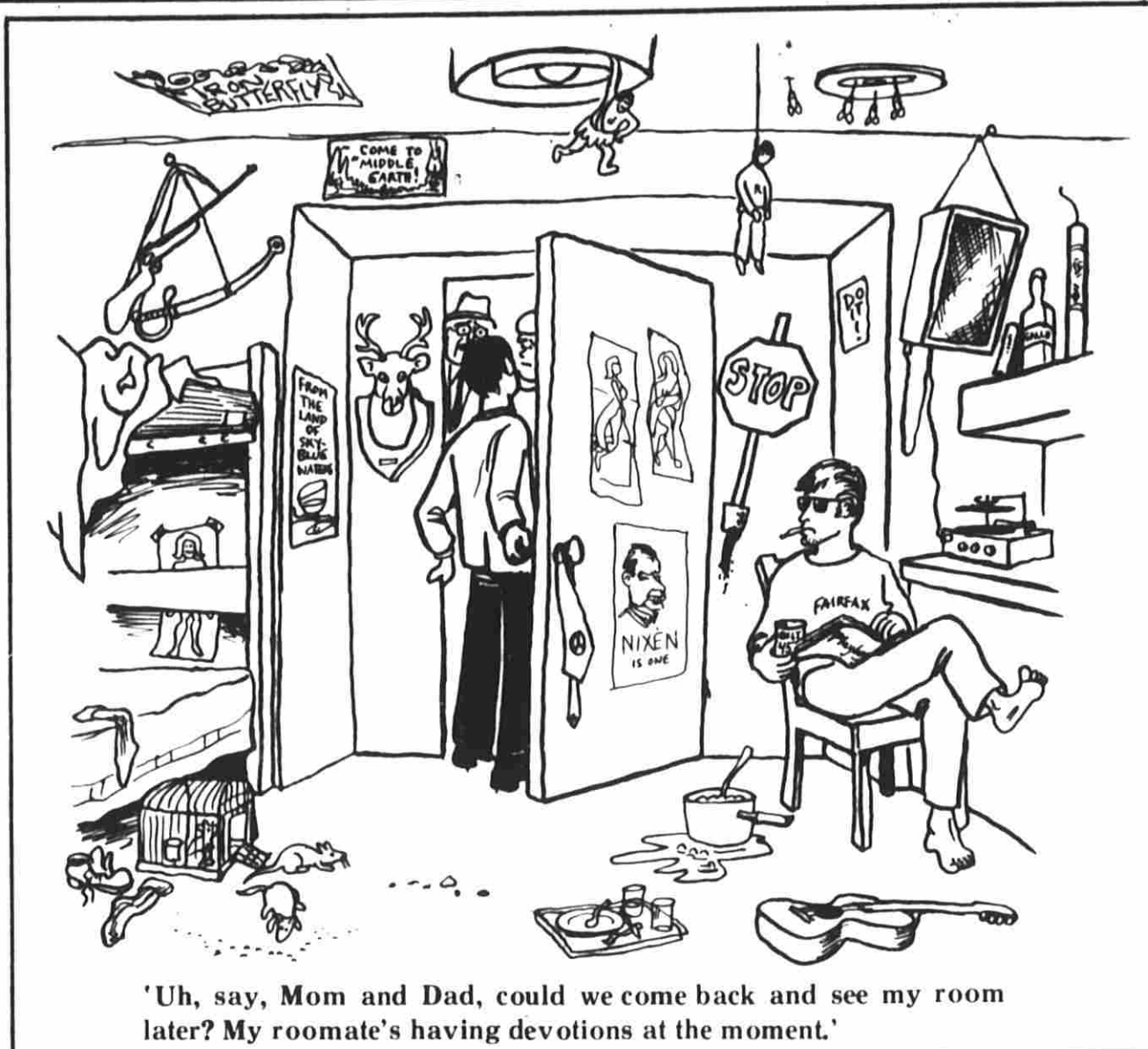
Last week's issue of the anchor was a little incredible. Between Norm Ochelski's letter to the editor and Dave Allen's "Red Coalition" the white problem on this campus was fairly well summed up.

MR. OCHELSKI SHOWS amazing blindness or naivete—or perhaps both in viewing the situation. "There is virtually no bigotry on this campus by whites?" Even if there wasn't any at Hope there's more than enough in Holland to warrant the formation of a Black Coalition.

Besides, why are the whites so upset about the Black Coalition and the reasons for its formation? Has it occurred to anyone that such an organization could have begun simply with the aim of benefiting its members? Students seem bent on interpreting the intent of the Coalition as being muckraking and antagonism. All this worry only brings up the old question of guilty conscience.

MR. ALLEN'S COLUMN last week was in very bad taste if it was supposed to be funny. What is the situation he feels the Black Coalition is over-reacting to? I certainly hope he's not referring to the

(Continued on page 6)



Art Buchwald

Bless You, Mrs. Robinson

by Art Buchwald



In the movie "The Graduate," the hero, Dustin Hoffman, is seduced by a Mrs. Robinson. Thanks to a hit song written and sung by Simon and Garfunkel, "Mrs. Robinson" has now become part of American folklore. I hadn't realized the impact of the film or the song until I started talking the other day with a friend of mine who happened to have the same name.

THIS MRS. ROBINSON, a middle-aged lady, said that because of "The Graduate" she's had a new lease on life. "I didn't realize what was going on at first," she said. "But then one day as I paid my bill at the grocer's with a check, the young man behind the counter winked at me and started singing, 'Jesus loves you more than you will know—wo, wo, wo.'"

"A few days later, as I was getting gas for my car, I handed over my credit card and when the young man looked at it, he whistled and said, 'Where are you going tonight, Mrs. Robinson?'"

"AT FIRST I was going to complain to the manager, but then I thought to myself, 'If I got two passes in one week, there must be something more to this than I'm aware of.'"

"I discovered what was up when my teen-age son said, 'All the guys want to meet you, Mom.'"

"What on earth for?" "He just laughed and said, 'Heaven holds a place for those who pray—hey, hey, hey. Hey, hey, hey.'"

"I GOT MAD and said, 'Stop this drive. What's going on with you kids these days?'"

"He brought down the Simon and Garfunkel record and said, 'coo coo choo, Mrs. Robinson.'"

Mrs. Robinson continued: "When I heard the record I was flabbergasted, and when I went to see the movie 'The Graduate,' I was dumbfounded. I wondered how many Mrs. Robinsons were being defamed because of one Mrs. Robinson who had gone astray."

"WHAT COULD YOU do about it without changing your name?" I said.

"I gave it some thought and I decided the worst thing to do was fight it. So now when the grocery boy winks at me, I wink back; and when the gas station attendant starts getting fresh, I just start singing, 'Where have you gone Joe DiMaggio, a nation turns its lonely eyes on you, ooo, ooo, ooo.'"

"What about your son's friends?"

"THEY'RE AROUND THE house all the time. Before the film came out they never talked to me. Now they invite me to join all their conversations, and they are interested in everything I have to say."

"What does Mr. Robinson have to say about all this?"

"That's the amazing thing. With all this hubbub going on with the kids, he's suddenly taken a new interest in me, and for the first time in 10 years he's jealous. Every time someone sings, 'Put it in your pantry with your cupcakes. It's a little secret—the Robinsons' affair,' he seethes with rage. It's nice still to be wanted when your kids are in high school."

"I GUESS IN the long run, then, this has been a good year for the Mrs. Robinsons of this world."

"Let's say it was a bonus that none of us expected. God bless you please, Simon and Garfunkel."

As I shook hands with her an amazing thing happened. For the first time I noticed that Mrs. Robinson looked very attractive, almost, I might say, beautiful.

"WELL, GOODBY," she said in a lovely, lilting voice.

Somehow the magic had worked. As I walked away, I started singing, "What's that you say, Mrs. Robinson? Joltin' Joe has left and gone away. Hey, hey, hey. Hey, hey, hey."

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HOPE COLLEGE
anchor
OLLAND, MICHIGAN



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anchor review

Fitzgerald Story Is a Search for Self-Identity

Editor's Note: The review this week is written by sophomore theater major Ken Kulhawy, who reviews Zelda Fitzgerald's "Save Me the Waltz."

By Ken Kulhawy

"Save Me the Waltz" is an autobiographical account of the life of Zelda Fitzgerald, wife of the novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald. It was written in six weeks while Zelda was confined in a sanatorium, and is in a sense a search for a self-identity beyond merely that of a famous novelist's wife.

BY WHAT CRITERIA are we to evaluate this autobiography? Because almost everything happened just as Zelda wrote it, it is of prime importance that the reader understand Zelda Fitzgerald's background—her Southern genteel upbringing and her whirlwind marriage to F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Zelda's father raised her as a Southern gentlewoman, the type over whom handsome beaux should fight duels. Scott Fitzgerald was a dashing Army lieutenant when she met him and first loved him, but in the traditional manner would not marry him until he had a secure position.

THEY WERE MARRIED a month after his first novel was published. Their high style of living following his early success epitomized the Twenties; Scott liked to call it "The Jazz Age."

Zelda posed for the Flapper portraits in his stories that commanded the short fiction market, and they often sought an adventure together simply for the sake of a story. Yet the fantastic speed with which they lived denied them a secure familial basis.

HOTELS, SUITCASES and Prohibition parties were wonderful, but there was practically nothing else. The financial failure of "The Great Gatsby" drove them to Europe for an extended stay, and a heightening of their pace.

But travel and tension had its effect. Their nerves were frayed, as Zelda recounts her experiences, and she even drifted into a careless affair with a French aviator,

more to spite Scott than anything else. Zelda realized later that she and her husband had never realized what care for one another could mean.

THEN CAME THE ballet. Zelda desperately needed an escape from the furious pace of life with Fitzgerald, and dancing seemed the way. Although she was aware that at her advanced age she could never amount to much, she nevertheless attacked ballet with a passion.

As she recollected later, she "drugged herself with work. Her life outside was like trying to remember in the morning a dream from the night before."

THEIR MARRIAGE, if it had been anything before, now became not disastrous, but simply nonexistent. While Scott wrote, Zelda would practice at the studio, and when she came home to sleep, Scott would either be entertaining a friend, playing alone with their daughter, drunk, or writing again.

In what few contacts husband and wife had, there was anta-

gonism and bitterness in their conversation: "'You're so thin,' said David (Scott) patronizingly. 'There's no use killing yourself. I hope you realize that the biggest difference in the world is between the amateur and the professional in the arts.' 'You might mean yourself and me—,' she said thoughtfully." The synthetic existence could not continue indefinitely.

IN 1930 ZELDA had a nervous breakdown, but in her account of her life she gives little attention to this event; it is obvious she wanted to avoid the pain of it. The ending of the book, which reveals Scott and her as little more than distant relations, was not planned when the writing began; it centers on the death of Zelda's father, who died only during the writing of the original draft.

The ending of "Save Me the Waltz" provides the most touching aspect and certainly the best-

ZELDA FITZGERALD lived her last years in the sanatorium



KEN KULHAWY

written sequence in the book, perhaps because she exhibited the rare skill of detached writing in the midst of an emotional experience.

and died there in a fire in 1948. She was buried near Scott, who had died earlier. She has left us "Save Me the Waltz" as her testimony.

Zelda, so accustomed to being the center of attention, had been forced to sit on the side as her famous husband drew the applause.

A MINOR ROLE was something foreign to her, and at every occasion she sought to upstage the principal. Zelda could at least share with Scott their extravagant living and their child. But the high living outlived the money, and the child leaned towards Scott's natural warmth, and Zelda again was left with nothing.

"Save Me the Waltz" is, in sum, not a very good book. It is difficult to read, the prose is choppy and thoughts are left incomplete.

BUT IT DOES live, and it gives us a sensitive account of a person we want to believe in. But then, Zelda revealed natural grace in nearly everything she did. Just ask Scott.

Black And Beautiful

Black Power

By Bob Blanton



Black Power describes how, why and in what manner black people must get themselves together in America. A country which happens to be the land of the "free" and home of the "brave" is not the America black people have known. Black Power is going to free the black man from white subjection.

In fact, Black Power is a challenge to the white racist society today. The time has come for the black community to redefine itself, set forth new goals and organize around them.

THERE IS a great misunderstanding about the concepts of Black Power today. A prime reason for this lack of understanding is the white mass media which interprets Black Power for white people, and usually interprets it incorrectly. Because of this approach many whites feel that Black Power is black supremacy, racist and a call for black separation.

Black people are not racist. Their hate is a product of white racism. Black Power does not call for separation simply because black people are already separated and are herded into the slums. The reason Black Power has come is not to promote black supremacy but to put down white supremacy.

Here are some typical views on how the white looks at Black Power:

"Black Power contains sloppy analysis and fails to pursue any line of reasoning through to its consequences."

"Black Power contains no political ideas that are applicable. In fact it contains very few political ideas at all."

THESE COMMENTS are in an article written by Christopher Lasch entitled "THE TROUBLE WITH BLACK POWER." After

reading the article I thought of writing an article myself entitled "THE TROUBLE WITH CHRISTOPHER LASCH."

White people on campus give different views but are just as confused:

"All Black Power does is alienate white people towards you and your movement."

"Black Power is a no-win policy. I think that it encourages the growth of anti-Negro forces."

Black Power does not escape criticism from so-called Negro leaders either. For example, A. Phillip Randolph, an elder statesman of the civil rights movement, wrote in a syndicated column, "Black Power is a menace to racial peace and prosperity. No Negro who is fighting for civil rights can support Black Power which is opposed to civil rights and integration."

ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. wrote, "No matter how endlessly they try to explain it, the term Black Power means anti-white power. Ideologically it dictates 'up with black and down with white.'"

Dr. Samuel Cook, professor at Atlanta University, wrote, "Black Power is anti-white. It is separatist and isolationist. Make no mistake about it: vigorous denials under pressure not withstanding, the unique dimensions of the Black Power myth is racism."

Stokely Carmichael, presently the leading advocate of Black Power along with H. Rap Brown, tells what Black Power really is when he says, "Black people do not want to 'take over' this country. They don't want to get whitey."

"They just want him off their backs, as the saying goes. . . The white man is irrelevant to blacks, except as an oppressive force. Blacks want to be in his

place, yes, but not in order to terrorize and lynch and starve him. They want to be in his place because that is where a decent life can be had."

MANY WHITE people, as well as a handful of Negroes, fail to understand what Black Power really is. They close their ears to what Carmichael is saying. They fear Black Power because to them it only means violence.

Black Power is not violent, but rather it is aggressively nonviolent. Black Power also says that if black people are attacked, they are going to move to destroy the people who are attacking them. This is not an act of violence, but of self-defense.

Black Power does not mean violence. It strives for power for black people socially, economically and politically. It is a call for black people in this country to unite, to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community. It is a call for black people to begin to define their own goals, to lead their own organizations and support those organizations. It is a call to reject the racist institutions and the values of this society.

THIS IS WHY I disagree with the previously cited views of those so-called Negro leaders. They do not understand that the needs of black people are different from those of white people. What is good for white America is not necessarily good for black people.

Black Power means, for example, that in Lowndes County, Ala., a black sheriff can end police brutality. A black mayor can be elected and end corruption in his town. A black assessor, tax collector and county board of revenue can lay, collect and channel tax monies for the building of better roads and schools to serve black people.

In such areas as Lowndes, where black people have a majority, they will attempt to use power to exercise control. This is what we are after—control. When we are in the minority, Black Power means proper representation and sharing of control.

I AM GETTING sick of this 90 percent theory in this country. We may be only 10 percent inside this country, but I would like to inform certain people that blacks are well located in cities across the country, and that, in fact, 180 million people think that black people are going to be oppressed any longer they are wrong. We are going to go down, as you say, fighting!

Furthermore, Black Power means the creation of strong power bases from which black people can press to change local or national patterns of oppression.

Black Power does not mean merely putting black faces into office. Black visibility is not Black Power. Most black politicians around the country today are not examples of Black Power. The power must be that of a community, and emanate from there. This kind of power does not exist today.

I FEEL THAT the values of this society support a racist system. I see no reason why black people should support these values. I reject the assumption that the basic institutions of this country need to be preserved.

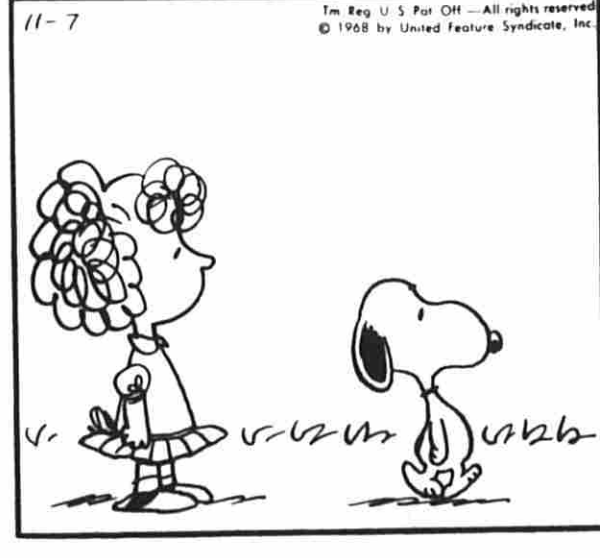
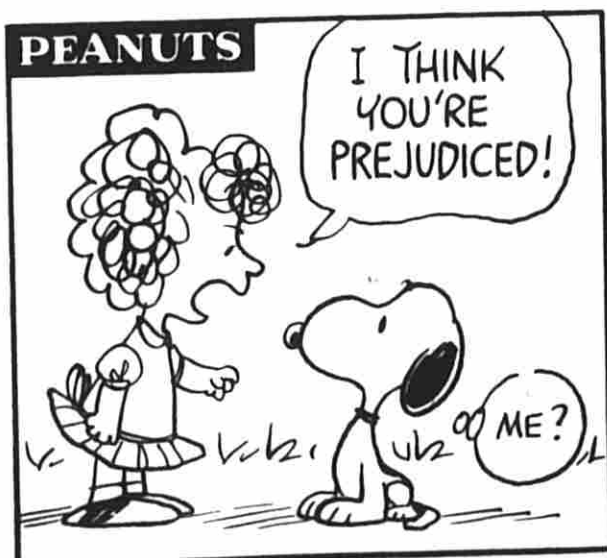
The goal of black people is not to assimilate with whitey and into his society, but to be themselves, controlling their own destinies and neighborhoods. We have come to the point in history at which the white man's attempt to help will no longer suffice. As a Son told his Mother, "I'd rather do it myself."

Puritan Hair Harriers Hit Harvard Men

If you don't believe that there is nothing new under the sun, read this excerpt from the Student Handbook for Harvard University for the year 1629: "Forasmuch as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of uncouth ruffians and barbarians, has begun to invade our country, contrary to God's word which states that it is a shame for a man to wear long hair, and is contrary to the general custom of our people, we the Magistrates do declare our dislike against the wearing of such long hair as a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves, and do offend good men and corrupt good manners."

The Best of Peanuts

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On The Wall

Election Night Musings

By Dave Allen

A half-million people crouch, huddled over a hundred thousand T.V. sets, caught up, listening, watching, waiting. It is the pregnant pause.

IT IS THE expectant lull before the storm, the slow-motion action of a heart beating a thousand times a minute and everyone is frightened into life. On this day and night a millenium of future times squats upon the endless errors of the dreadful past.

For this, time has stopped, and a sigh so powerful that it rends the nation passes into the collective being. The vitally-concerned stroke their chins and squeeze the moist from their flickering hands, eyes dart about and catch the unwary by the throat. Everyone is black and white at stake, their lives a finely-ruled moment.

THIS IS THE sharp apex, or the brink of the high cliff, an abyss into catastrophe or competency. The white heat of war has ended, the peace is to come to lay before us like a rotting corpse. To the victor will go the terror and hate, and stones to roll up endless hills.

THE NIGHT SURROUNDS the context of the small rooms and constricts the hearts of their cowering inmates who tear anxiously at mental hair. They have been lost in mediocrity and on this moment beckons a universe of novelty. There hovers the curiosity, the biting apprehension which finally lights and bends their shoulders to the cold earth.

Likely too, the active camps where spirit bubbles, seethes, and in a sparkle, pops. These are dens of enthusiasm which jump and collide; quick words and angry phrases are spit into the rugs and on the chairs. Speculations fall, new ones grow and the cycle of certainty runs carelessly around to a timely death.

ALL THAT IS outside—the sounds that don't glitter and scenes that are grease, hang breathless and pale—lost in the vast unreality of the particular moment. Things which have been debated, promised and made great issue of, continue and exist like saints on alabaster pedestals far from the splash of color down on the floor.

The event is so grand, so pompously large that it gains more notice than the thin spectra of what it represents. It is only the birth of a child to the totality of what he will be to all men—even those not yet born.

THE IRONY, THE sick humor of men, who, like social masochists, lust for the pain of the outcome of which the most apparently good is the most dreadful of all. In one little man is cast the literal connotation of strength beyond his powers.

And then it is over. The terrible trial has concluded and the jury of peers has recommended a fitting sentence. As quickly as it started, the explosion has fallen silently away into incredulous surprise. The rooms are snapped into blinking reality and the lights lessen the brightness of the bouncing T.V. screen.

SLOWLY THEY ALL recover, and more speculation is made, more positive issues are continued and a great sigh of relief slumps into smiles and tears. Yet all the things ebb slowly into the proper level, that would have been in either case, until the one feels just like the other.

Dear Editor . . .

More Letters

(Continued from page 4)

cross-burning. At least he recognizes the fact that there is something to react to. His last paragraph on white apathy and lack of a sense of involvement could have been expounded upon to a much greater length.

IF MR. OCHELSKI hadn't been so obsessed with the literary values of Bob Blanton's column and Dave Allen with the humor potential of the Black Coalition, they, as well as other students on campus, may have spent more time and effort in understanding.

Sue Pattie

As I have viewed and analyzed the discussions on campus concerning the race issue I have formulated my own opinion.

Mr. Blanton screams "White Racism" and "Prejudices against us." Any Negro or Caucasian who makes unreasonable generalizations is prejudiced. To generalize is to display prejudice. Negroes on this campus, in the fight for equality and dignity, which I believe is justified, have made unreasonably prejudiced statements against Caucasians. At the same time, Caucasians have made prejudiced statements against Negroes, as they have for years.

When Negroes and Caucasians on this campus learn to judge

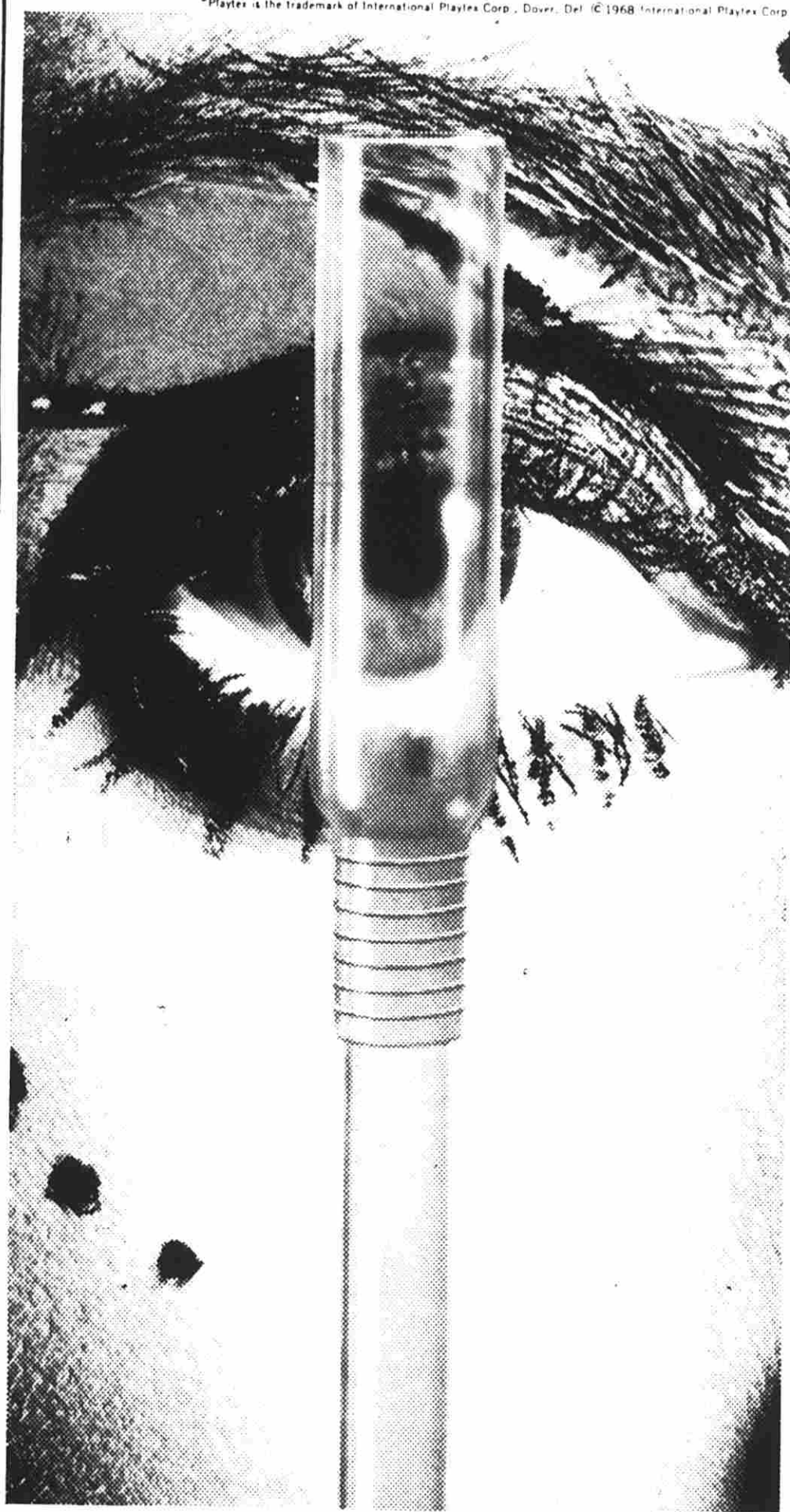
members of the opposite race as individuals on an individual basis, apart from their general group, as human beings with individual dignity, the problem may start to be solved.

One may wonder why I have not referred to the opposing groups as Black and White. One must not talk in terms of color. One must talk in terms of race. That is what it is, a race issue, not a color issue. The only man that is black is one whose heart is black, a heart filled with racism, prejudice and bigotry. A black man can either be Negro or Caucasian. The only man that is white is invisible-nothing. White is the absence of color of humanity.

EVERYONE'S HEART must be one color—not black, not white, but red. All men are born with red hearts, but too often men's hearts discolor with age. Men's hearts must always be red, the color that symbolizes love. Love is respect, sacrifice, brotherhood and peace. When one speaks in terms of color it tends to build barriers instead of bridges.

Jesus had a red heart. We must follow Christ, our Lord.

Sincerely,
A Man striving for a
Red Heart,
Gil Vernon



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Professor Publishes

Ralph Compares Cain and City

George Ralph, acting chairman of the theater department, has written an article entitled "Cain: a Mythology for the City."

THE ARTICLE, which examined the structure of the contemporary city, appeared in the October issue of the national journal "Renewal." The magazine is a Protestant magazine of contemporary social issues with a special interest in urban society.

AAB Stresses The 'Community' Aims of Hope

(Continued from page 1)

our policy," Dean DeYoung said.

In addition, the Board passed a motion unanimously saying that students should not be permitted to sit on the Admissions Review Subcommittee, which reviews the admission applications of borderline cases. Presently, no students are members of that body.

"This subcommittee is merely an arm for administration of policy, not a policy-making body," Dr. Hollenbach said. "The group that drafted the new committee structure felt that students could bring no special expertise to the task involved."

"IT IS ALSO a very time-consuming job," he continued. "We wondered if it would be fair to ask a student to spend that much time for a committee assignment."

President VanderWerf explained that the subcommittee often deals with information regarding an applicant's personal life as well as his grades.

In view of the confidential nature of some of the material discussed and the time factor, the Board decided to uphold the committee structure recommendation not to have students on this body.

In the article, Mr. Ralph related portions of the Biblical Cain and Abel myth to the nature of contemporary cities. He noted that "Cain, the establishment of man, is the original criminal and a hinted fugitive. His first act in exile is to build a city. Thus," Mr. Ralph wrote, "Cain is the father of both crime and urban civilization."

"I WANT TO show that violence is not some new illogical, unexpected phenomenon," explained Mr. Ralph. "It is built into the structure of the city. The Cain and Abel myth gets to that structure."

Mr. Ralph drew two conclusions about this structure of the city in his article.

"THERE IS NOTHING sacred about our urban institutions," he wrote. Serenity is not the "natural condition and supreme achievement of the city."

We need to take the city and its future with dead seriousness. "There is no escape," he wrote, "no turning back, no possibility

of causing this monster to shrink away again into non-existence."

THE FINAL APPLICATION Mr. Ralph perceived from the Biblical myth was that it is the lot of mankind "to be implicated in the process of urban existence even when charged with maintaining essentially a critical detachment."

It is the lot of mankind to be involved in the chaos and violence that envelops the cities, the article maintains. This violence is the sign of Cain, "the inherent nature of what the archetypal fugitive wrought."

BY DESCRIBING such a relationship between contemporary problems and Biblical mythology, Mr. Ralph said he desired to help reestablish the value of the Scriptures.

"People are still uncomfortable about the Scriptures," he explained. "They now know that they can't take it as literal truth or as history, but must take it as myth. We still have not rediscovered the value of the myth."



GO, HOPE, GO!—The 1968-69 Hope cheerleaders (l. to r.) are (front) Joy Schrottenboer, Fran Rinkus and Chris Curry; (center) Judy Droog, Jill Nyboer, Becky Nyboer and Marti Slagh; and (rear) Carol De Long. The squad is under the direction of Daughn Schipper.

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Hope Third in MIAA

Albion Smothers Dutch, 45-0

By Ric Scott
anchor Reporter

The Flying Dutchmen were smothered at Albion by the Britons, 45-0, Saturday in the final MIAA contest of the season, leaving Hope in a tie for third place with Olivet.

A DAD'S DAY crowd saw the Britons dominate every statistic except first downs. The Albion defense held the Dutch offense deep in their own territory throughout most of the game. Hope only managed three penetrations into Briton territory.

Hope started its first drive on its own 28 yard line. Moving the ball down to the Albion 30, quarterback Groy Kaper had a pass intercepted to end the threat.

GETTING THE BALL on a Briton punt, the Dutch started another march down the field from their own 24 soon after. With passes of 15 and 11 yards to end Bill Bekkering, the Dutch moved down to the Albion 20 before losing the ball on downs. This was to be the last time Hope entered Albion territory until the closing minutes of the game.

Albion got the ball and dashed 80 yards in two plays to give the Britons their first of six touchdowns. Halfback Jim Bell scam-

pered off right tackle for 31 yards before being run out of bounds. On the next play, fullback Sam Trippett ran untouched through the center of the line and sauntered 49 yards for a touchdown. Bill Schuller kicked one of his five extra points for a 7-0 score.

AFTER TRADING kicks, Albion got the ball on Hope's 37. A 17-yard run by Trippett and a 20-yard run by Craig Cossey made the score 14-0.

A three-yard kick by Bob Have-man gave Albion the ball on Hope's 24 and set up the Briton's third score. Although holding the Britons to just a yard in three tries, Hope's defense gave Schuller his fourth field goal of the season, a 41-yard kick.

GETTING THE BALL for the first time in their own territory, the Britons took three plays to score from their own 49 yard line. On the second play, Trippett bolted over center and sprinted his way to the two yard line. Blasting into the end zone from the two, Trippett made the score 24-0, to end the half.

Both teams failed to move the ball and traded punts throughout the third quarter. Never getting past their own 33 yard line, the Dutch often found themselves inside the 10. The difference in field position was due to Albion's punt-

ing average of about 36 yards and Hope's of only 24.

Albion made the score 31-0 with 10:16 left in the game. Getting the ball on Hope's 30, Albion scored in six plays with Correy going over from the four.

MARKED BY A 53-yard pass play from Jon Constant to Jim Roedvoets, the Dutch then entered Briton territory for the first time since the first quarter. With 7:17 left in the game, a pass to Dick Frank put the ball on the 14. Before the Dutch ran out of downs, end Bill Bekkering caught his fourth pass of the game to give Hope its deepest penetration on the nine yard line.

After getting a first down out to the 21, Albion's second-string quarterback Jim Lear threw a pass to Mike Walters which covered 79 yards and gave Albion a 38-0 advantage with only 43 seconds remaining.

ALTHOUGH GETTING their hands on the ball, the Dutchmen could not muster a first down and were forced to punt. Returning the ball 47 yards, Rich Bensinger carried the ball to Hope's six before calling time out with :06 remaining on the clock. Two plays later a Lear to Lee Porterfield pass made the score 44-0.

The climax of the game and scoring came as kicking specialist Bill Schuller drop-kicked the extra point to give the final margin of victory, 45-0.

TWO BRIGHT SPOTS stood out for Hope on this miserable day. Groy Kaper broke the single season completion record set by Ron Schipper in 1951. Completing a record 71 passes, Kaper's main target has been record-breaker Bill Bekkering. Taking in 33 passes, Bekkering broke Jon Schoon's record of 32 set in 1962.

With the MIAA season over, an interesting point can be made. The final standings were predicted exactly by the coaches in a Press Day at Alma before the season. Alma, 5-0, finished first, followed by Albion, 4-1; Hope, 2-3; Olivet, 2-3; Kalamazoo, 1-4; and Adrian, 1-4.

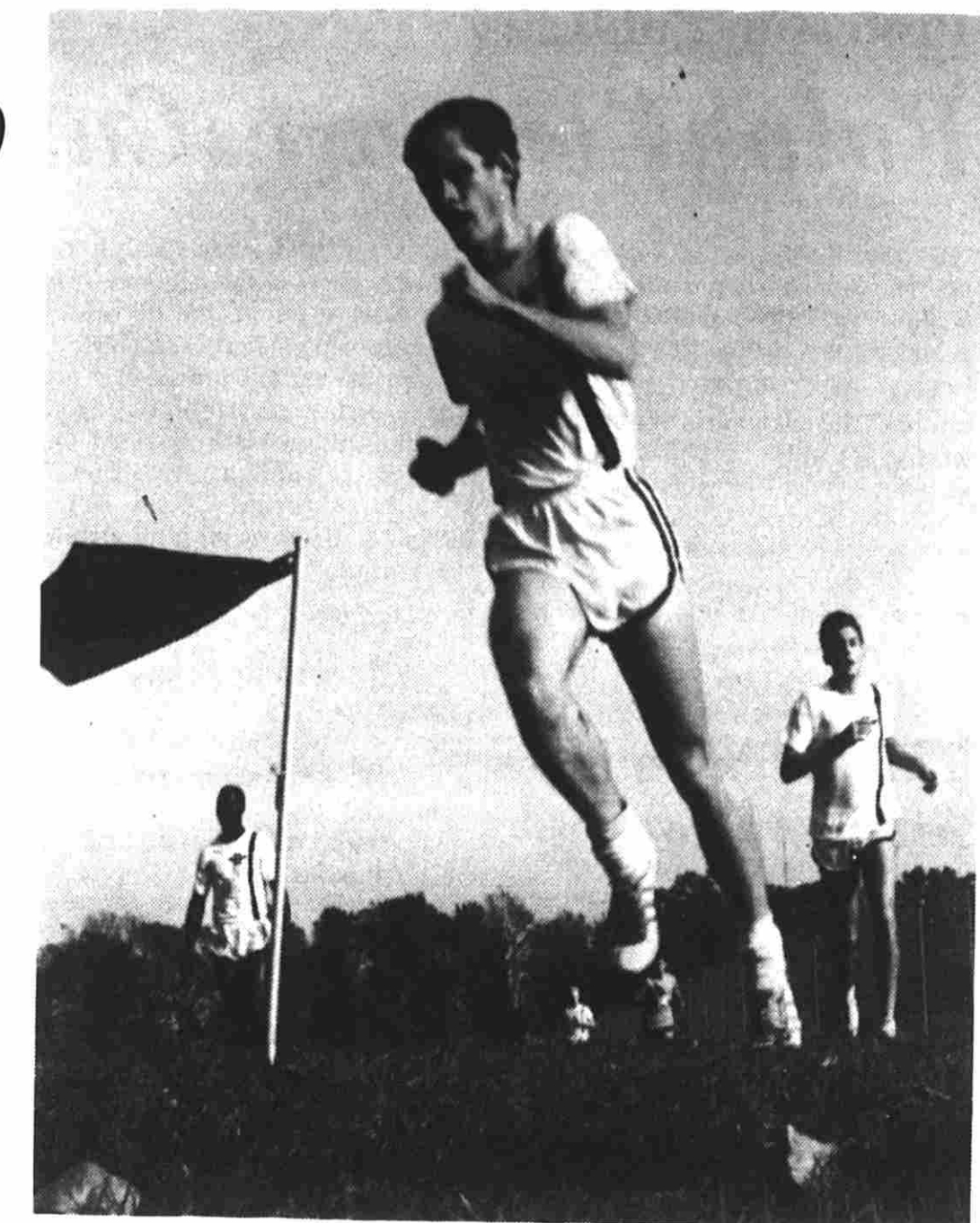
Hope Takes Up Collection For Injured Central Player

A collection will be taken following the first half of tomorrow's football game with Ashland to aid a paralyzed Central College football player.

A fund has been established to pay the medical expenses of Brian O'Donnell, a 21-year-old defensive halfback from Central who suffered a severed spinal cord while making a tackle on a pass play during the Reformed Church college's Homecoming game on Oct. 12.

As a result of the injury, O'Donnell is paralyzed from the neck down.

Central College initiated the fund when it was learned that O'Donnell's insurance would not cover the cost of the operations, therapy and special medical



INTO THE STRETCH—Hope cross country runner Jim Mattison heads for the finish in MIAA league meet. Hope finished fifth.

Harrier Team Places Fifth In MIAA League Meet

The Hope College harriers took fifth place in the Michigan Inter-collegiate Athletic Association cross country league meet won by Kalamazoo at Olivet Tuesday.

HOPE FINISHED ahead of Olivet and Alma, which finished sixth and seventh, respectively. In the overall MIAA league standings Hope has a won-lost record of 2-4.

In the MIAA meet, running first again was Rick Bruggers. Bruggers broke Olivet's previous record of 20:50 by running 20:14. Running first in all eight meets, the Hope star was voted the Most Valuable Runner in the league and was placed on the all-league cross country team.

RICH BISSON finished 15th for Hope, along with Gene Hou-

lenbeek, 27th; Dan Colenbrander, 38th; Bruce Geelhoed, 41st; Bob Scott, 42nd and Jim Mattison, 45th.

In last Saturday's meet against Albion, Hope was defeated by a close 28-29 score. Bruggers ran first for a record time of 20:24. He was followed by Rich Bisson running fourth, Bruce Geelhoed fifth, Gene Houlenbeek seventh and Jim Mattison twelfth.

ON NOVEMBER 16, five members of the cross country team will travel to Wheaton, Ill. for the NCAA cross country meet, the last event of the season. Hope will compete against teams from colleges across the U.S. on a five-mile course, one more mile than the MIAA courses.

Explaining Hope's cross country outlook for next year, Coach Barry Werkman said, "Although we will be losing Rick Bruggers and Rick Bisson, both seniors, the nucleus of our team, which has had a good deal of experience, will be returning next year."

Soccer Team Wins, 2-0; Cuba, Schutmaat Score

The Hope College soccer team defeated Lake Forest last Friday, 2-0, in a Michigan-Illinois-Indiana Conference game.

The goals in Friday's game were made by Fred Schutmaat and Manuel Cuba, Hope's top two scorers. Cuba is now first in goals with 14, Schutmaat is second and Jeff Alperin is third.

The game gives Hope a 3-2 conference record and a 6-3 overall record.

Coach William Vanderbilt said, "We dominated play throughout the game, outlasting them with 20 to 12 attempts at the goal." Coach Vanderbilt also said, "Dave Clark, our fullback, played

especially well, guarding Lake Forest's top scorer and preventing him from scoring."

Next Saturday Hope will play their final game of the MII season against Wheaton College. It will be a crucial game in the season as a win will put the kickers in second place.

Earlham College holds down first place for the second year straight. A win Saturday will put Hope in second, but a loss could put the kickers in fourth place with Wheaton and Calvin taking second and third places. A tie Saturday would leave the team sharing honors with Calvin.

Football Finale Matches Hope Against Ashland

Hope College winds up its 1968 football season this Saturday at Riverview Park as they meet the Ashland Eagles.

ASHLAND COLLEGE is about the same size as Hope, is a NCAA member as is Hope, but belongs to no conference.

The Dutch have played the Eagles three times since 1962 and have won once. Last year Hope was shut out 39-0 by the Eagles, who finished the season with an 8-0-1 record.

UNTIL THREE WEEKS ago, Ashland was flying high with an 18-game winning streak, but they suffered key injuries to their starting quarterback, flanker and split end and have consequently lost two games in a row.

The Dutch too suffered last week as they were humiliated by a fired-up Albion team, 45-0. It was the first time the Dutchmen have failed to score this season.

DESPITE THE FACT that Hope's offense is only fourth in the MIAA, three Dutchmen have already established school records with Saturday's game left to play.

Nate Bowles has carried for a record 814 yards, Groy Kaper has completed 71 passes for 976 yards, and Bill Bekkering has caught 33 passes. These are all single-season records.

Assistant Coach Jim Bekkering

felt that both teams should be hungry for the win Saturday as they both stand to gain more than just the win. Ashland will be trying to right itself and get back on the winning track again. Hope is determined that what happened to them last Saturday will not be repeated.

THE EAGLES ARE a big and well-balanced team with good speed and the ability to run away with any game. If Hope's defense can hold out and the offense can catch what might be an overconfident Ashland team off guard, Hope may have their first winning season since 1963.

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THE STUDENT CHURCH WILL WORSHIP

Sunday, November 10

The Kletz—9:45

Rush Johnson will speak.

Dimnent Chapel—11:00

Chaplain Hillegonds will be the preacher.

Sermon: "Pharisees and Parents."

The College Chorus will sing.